

# Iron County Register.

E. D. AKE, : : : : EDITOR.

VOLUME XIV, NUMBER 6.

IRONTON, MO..

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1880.

## NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT:  
**WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,**  
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:  
**WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,**  
OF INDIANA.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:  
AT LARGE—COL. DON MORRISON, of St. Louis, and H. N. PHILLIPS, of St. Louis.  
ALTERNATES—ED. W. McCABE, of Marion, and E. A. DEBOLT, of Grundy.  
1st Dist.—James O. Broadhead, of St. Louis.  
2d " " R. P. McCarty, of St. Louis.  
3d " " Wm. P. Bentley, of St. Louis.  
4th " " Marshall Arnold, of Scott county.  
5th " " J. E. O'Brien, of Dent county.  
6th " " Frank G. Smith, of St. Clair county.  
7th " " Xenophon Bryant, of Lafayette county.  
8th " " Joseph Gibson, of Jackson county.  
9th " " Charles F. Bogher, of Andrew county.  
10th " " R. M. Harber, of Grundy county.  
11th " " N. D. Raymond, of Callaway county.  
12th " " John F. Williams, of Macon county.  
13th " " Champ Clark, of Pike county.

## State Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:  
**THOS. T. CRITTENDEN,** of Johnson.  
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:  
**ROBT A. CAMPBELL,** of St. Louis.  
FOR SUPREME JUDGE:  
**ROBERT D. RAY,** of Carroll.  
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:  
**MICHAEL K. McGRATH,** of St. Louis.  
FOR STATE TREASURER:  
**PHIL. E. CHAPPELL,** of Cole.  
FOR STATE AUDITOR:  
**JOHN WALKER,** of Howard.  
FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:  
**D. H. MCINTIRE,** of Audrain.  
FOR REGISTER OF LANDS:  
**ROBERT McCULLOCH,** of Cooper.  
FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER:  
**GEORGE C. PRATT,** of Boone.

For Judge of 26th Circuit:  
**JOHN L. THOMAS,**

## IRON COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative:  
**JOHN W. BERRYMAN.**  
For Sheriff:  
**WILLIAM A. FLETCHER.**  
For Collector:  
**JAMES BUFORD.**  
For County Judge—Southern District:  
**JOSEPH G. CLARKSON.**  
For County Judge—Western District:  
**DAVID H. PALMER.**  
For Prosecuting Attorney:  
**WILL R. EDGAR.**  
For County Treasurer:  
**ISAAC G. WHITWORTH.**  
For Assessor:  
**WILLIAM E. BELL.**  
For Coroner:  
**JACOB GRANDHOMME.**  
For Constable Arcadia Township:  
**OWEN KEENAN.**

"I tell you, gentlemen, that if his life and strength are spared, I believe that Gen. Hancock is destined to be one of the most distinguished men of the age. Why, when I go down in the morning to open my mail—and I arise at 4 o'clock—I declare that I do so in fear and trembling lest I may hear that Hancock has been killed or wounded."  
—Abraham Lincoln.

The South has been shown to have prospered and increased so much faster under Democratic rule than Ohio and Wisconsin have under Republican rule that the Radicals denounce the count made by their own appointees as a fraud, and desire to recount and count out the Southern inhabitants, as they did Southern electors when they stole the Presidency in 1876.—Boston Post.

Dr. Michael Steck, Greenback candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania two years ago, has come out for Hancock. Dr. Steck was appointed Indian Agent for New Mexico under Filmore's administration. He was a Republican until carried into the Greenback camp a few years ago, and was a candidate for the State Senate of the Republicans and Greenbackers before he was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

The President of the German-American Independent Association, of New York, says: "Our organization has an enrolled membership of about 6000, and we are chiefly interested in local matters. When it comes to a national election we have always heretofore split, the Republicans supporting their national ticket and the Democrats theirs. This year, with the exception of two members, the organization will support the Cincinnati nominees as a body. Connected with the organization is a German Veteran association, with an average membership of 175.

Eighty per cent of these members have always heretofore been Republicans, but this year they are all Hancock men."

It having been stated in the Atchinson (Kansas) *Champion* that Barnum had there divided his show, sending part into Missouri, and part westward, the great showman writes that the statement is without foundation, and says: "It is impossible for such division to take place, as there can be but one Zazel, one Madame Dockrill, one Sebastian, one Nelson family and one each of the great features, which combined, make mine indeed the greatest show on earth! Each and every one of the great specialties given in New York, Boston and Chicago, will be reproduced at every performance in the West."

## Which Is the Better Testimony?

Which is the better testimony—that furnished from Republican sources years ago, when the man Garfield was of no consequence to the National Republican party, or that now given in, when he is so indissolubly connected with that party, that the two must win success or go down in disgrace together? To ask the question is to answer it.

A few days since, we attended a Republican ratification meeting at Farmington, Mo. There were four speakers present, two of whom addressed the people in the afternoon in the courthouse yard, and two in the evening. The former we could not hear, owing to the noise made on the outskirts by "Young America," white and colored. But at night, the meeting was held in the courthouse, and we listened attentively to Mr. Newton Crane, of Kimmiswick, for over two hours. He is an earnest, enthusiastic speaker, and did as well in his defense of Garfield as it is possible for any man to do. He read Jere Black's letter in behalf of Garfield, written in 1873, but forgot to state that Black was Garfield's attorney in the case. Neither did he note the fact that while Black claimed his client held the Credit Mobilier stock innocently and without knowledge of its character, that same client (unknown to Black) had positively sworn in the meantime, that he had "never owned, received, or agreed to receive," from Ames or any other person, any stock or dividends in the Credit Mobilier. There were several other hit-or-misses in the address, but we have neither time nor space to refer to them now. The purpose of this article is only to lay before our readers the opinions of certain papers of unimpeachable Republicanism, written at the time the Poland report and the testimony upon which it was based, were given to the world. We trust that every fair-minded person who is in search of the truth in regard to Mr. Garfield's connection with the disgraceful swindle, will read this article to the end. Then he may proclaim the whole thing is "a campaign lie," if he desires.

On February 19th, 1873, the day after the report of the Poland committee, the New York *Times* said, in an editorial article:

"Of those who are now members and who purchased Credit Mobilier stock, the committee says that had it been proven that they knew the character of the stock they bought, their act would have been a corrupt one, and they would have been deserving of severe condemnation by the House. Of the members thus referred to, Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony, which the committee do not undertake to unravel. The only possible comment on their cases is, that had they taken a perfectly upright course in the matter, and refused to have anything to do with the stock, no occasion for contradiction could have arisen.

"We agree with the committee that a knowledge of the relation of the Credit Mobilier to the Union Pacific Railway would have made the holding of that stock by a member of Congress a dishonorable act.

"We do not agree with the committee in its lenient assumption that such knowledge was not possessed by the Congressmen who purchased the stock. If they did not know its character, they must have been seriously deaf and blind to what was going on about them. With those who knew anything about the Union Pacific Railroad in the winter of 1867, the purpose and origin of the Credit Mobilier were so well known that they may fairly be said to have been notorious. Certainly, Congressmen who took stock in a scheme to cheat the Government, under these circumstances, deserve some well-defined measure of condemnation, and we regret that the committee recommended none. We trust the House will remedy the omission."

The *Times* then goes on to say, with truth, that the Poland report and the evidence accompanying it fully exonerated Speaker Blaine. On the next day, February 20th, the *Times* continued its arraignment of the Republican committee which had failed to visit censure on the Congressmen who had been bribed, and it paid especial attention to the cases of those who, like Kelley and Garfield, had been published as perjurers by the committee's report:

"The Poland committee does not meet it [the real question] at all satisfactorily. It says that there is no evidence that the Congressmen knew of the nature of the stock. This is begging the question. Congressmen ought to have known of the nature of the stock before investing in it. It was their business to inform themselves, and they could very easily have done so. The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. The source of its profits was very well known

at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

"Moreover, the account is not settled, even if it is assumed that the members who took the stock knew neither its character nor Oakes Ames's bad motive in offering it. Some of them have indulged in testimony with reference to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee errs gravely in not probing such cases to the core. IT DISTINCTLY REFLECTS THE TESTIMONY OF SEVERAL OF THE MEMBERS. THIS CAN ONLY BE DONE ON THE GROUND THAT IT IS UNTRUE. BUT UNTRUE TESTIMONY GIVEN UNDER OATH IS MORALLY, IF NOT LEGALLY, PERJURY. The committee finds members guilty of this offence, but does not see its way clear to recommend any punishment.

"It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames."

And after the House, as well as the committee, had lent itself for partisan reasons to the shielding of Garfield and the other corrupted Republicans, the *Times's* rebuke, on February 28th, was the indignant protest of an able and patriotic newspaper, rising above partisanship:

"It would be idle now to undertake to forecast the effect of yesterday's proceedings upon the politics of the future. But those who think it will be transient or slight have widely mistaken the character of the American people.

"This much, at least, the people will not be slow in perceiving—that the Representatives who can acknowledge the guilt of their associates, yet dare not cast them out, are not to be blindly trusted."

The New York *Tribune* was more vehement than the *Times* in its utterances on the failure of the House to expel Garfield and the other perjured bribe takers; but that fact does not make its comments less interesting now. An editorial article in the *Tribune* of February 19th said:

"The *Tribune* was denounced last summer and fall by all these men for telling the false and calumnious story of their holding stock in the Credit Mobilier. For asserting the same thing in a public speech, Mr. Greeley was assailed and vilified as no honest public man has been in our history. With one accord they all—did what—explain their connection with it—admit that they held stock, but insist that they held it honestly, or that when they suspected it was of questionable morality they got rid of it at once! Not by any means. They dropped it in their tracks, and either by themselves or by their friends denied utterly all knowledge of it. And the people did then what they can never do again while the world stands—took their word for it and denounced the story as a calumny.

"How has this timid investigation that fooled around all pertinent inquiry and never asked a hard, rough question that smote a lying witness in the face, and that finally has wrecked itself on two scapegoats instead of punishing half a hundred—how has this investigation left them? Read the evidence. With varying degrees of guilt or guilty knowledge, every man of them, with but one exception (Mr. Blaine), has been obliged to confess at some time he held this stock, and at some time—under stress of conscience, let us hope, though that is not fully proved—got rid of it.

"Go slowly now over the list of calumniated Congressmen:

"James A. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received \$329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames himself.

"Well, the wickedness of all of it is, not that these men were bribed or corruptly influenced, but that they betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful. And now a whole Congress of grown men is to deliberate seriously upon a resolution that puts the sins of all these upon two. Partisanship has never stooped so low as this. We cannot believe the resolution will pass. No, gentlemen of the American Congress, this is no answer to the people. Remand the whole business to the people. You have only scratched the surface of the whole inquiry—leave it now. Face outward. March!"

On February 26th, 1873, the *Tribune* called for the expulsion from Congress of its present candidate for President. It held then that the bribed as well as the briber ought to suffer:

"Mr. Oakes Ames stands charged with distributing the stock for a corrupt purpose—that is, to influence the action of members of Congress. That this was his design is sufficiently shown by his letter to McComb of Feb. 22, 1868, the authenticity of which he does not deny. And to this he adds his personal protest that he had no corrupt motive.

"There is his confession. That alone is sufficient to convict him. But joined with it are all the shameful details of fact and circumstance which have combined in the course of the investigation to disclose not only the corrupt purpose of the distributor, but the guilty knowledge of those to whom this stock was distributed. Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence; that no fair and honest tribunal will punish him and let the rest go free. IF HE IS TO BE EXPELLED FOR BRIBERY, THE MEN WHO WERE BRIBED SHOULD GO WITH HIM."

And, finally, on February 28th, 1873, the *Tribune* prophesied that by and by the people would visit upon the bribe takers the punishment which Congress had withheld:

"The manner and circumstances of the distribution prove it beyond question to have been done with corrupt motive. The men who received it were not fools or blind. They knew the tenor of the transaction; could not help knowing it was a gift—for it hardly had the disguise of an investment—was for an object and with a purpose. The testimony need not be recapitulated to convince the reader on that head. It is fresh in the minds of the people, and that impression of it is distinct and clear. IF AMES WAS GUILTY, SO WERE ALL THE REST.

"The committee saved the others and put

all the guilt on Ames. The House went still more softly over it, and saved Ames from all except the two words, 'absolutely condemn.' No other penalty, nothing but words, and very empty, baby words at that. The attempt to express mild disapproval of the conduct of the men who received the bribe but were not bribed, and who have in consequence entangled themselves in such a maze of contradictions, was voted down, and the Poland committee discharged.

"Congress having failed to punish the offenders and vindicate its own dignity and honor, the case now goes to the people. AND THEY WILL REACH IT BY AND BY."

We do not know that we need to add anything to the honest portrait of James A. Garfield, drawn by the New York *Times* and the New York *Tribune* when they had no motive to ignore any part of his record, or to place any of its features in any but a true light.

## HON. THOMAS ALLEN. His Response to the Call to Become a Candidate for the Senate.

GENTLEMEN—I thank you for the very complimentary terms in which you have thought fit to call upon me to become a candidate for the United States Senate.

I am happy to have you say that I am identified "with the growth and prosperity of the State and of the West," a part of which I am and upon which I do, indeed, greatly depend. This is far more grateful and acceptable to me than if you had intimated that "a man is considered fit for politics who has failed at every other trade." And I infer from your mode of putting it that you are, as men of judgment and business capacity, in favor of selecting a public servant on terms similar to those upon which you base your selection of a man to put at the head of some department of your private affairs. In this case you go a little further, and demand public spirit, experience, long identification with the growing interests of the State and West, and that honesty and ability which command "the confidence of all classes."

These words of yours, thus connecting my name and the station referred to, are so flattering and assuring, and the post itself, when properly filled, so highly honorable, that, poor as I am in the eyes of solicitation, I feel that I ought not to refuse the candidacy you suggest. In any event, my relations to you will not be materially changed, nor my desire to be useful at all abated.

I think we may congratulate ourselves that we have a candidate for the Presidency, who is one of our own personal friends and neighbors, of unexceptional character, of excellent good sense, of undoubted patriotism and better acquainted with our country than most men through his life at stations in all its parts. With a Congress acting in harmony with him and whose laws he will execute, we may reasonably expect economy in administration and reform in political morals to realize unity in fact and in feeling with our more sectional hatred and animosity, and why not a possible advance in the science of government as adapted to the peculiarities of this great republic, which an hundred years of experience and growth demand? Then the continued peace and prosperity of the whole country ought to be assured, and the life of the republic prolonged and invigorated.

For ourselves, by persistent effort we have achieved certain results in the great commercial struggles of the times which are commanding national recognition, but the battle is not over. Though Missouri has participated in the material progress of the last decade, and profited by it, as shown in her growth in wealth and population, it has become, in view of the vast combinations going on, a matter of the gravest concern as to whether she will be able to advance with equal steps in the future, or hold the position she has reached. I can see that you, therefore, have many reasons social, political, economical, commercial, industrial and local as well as well as national, to interest yourselves in the State's representation in the national councils; and while doubting my own powers, I deem it a great honor to be pointed out by you as capable and worthy to serve in this connection. Among so many representatives and diversified interests as gather at the national capital you can only expect diligent and conscientious attention, and the application of sound principles and enlightened judgment to the various questions as they will continually arise. Such of these qualities as I possess will be subject to the command of the people of Missouri. Though at present fully occupied with important affairs, I yield to your request so far, therefore, as to authorize my name to be announced as a candidate for the United States Senate. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, THOS. ALLEN.

R. J. Lackland, Esq., and others.

## Democratic Economy.

[Missouri Republican.] Every statement of receipts and expenditures, of debt reduction, and of remission of taxes sent forth from the Treasury Department as proof of skillful Republican management is an unwilling tribute to that Democratic policy in Congress by which the boasted results have been brought about. The late exhibit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, is an example. The customs receipts for that year were \$186,522,064, which is an increase of \$49,272,016 over 1879. The internal revenue receipts were \$124,000,040, which is an increase of \$10,437,000. The net revenue from all sources was \$333,522,000 which is an increase of \$59,699,000 over 1879. The increase in the internal revenue receipts is remarkable. When the Democrats reduced the tax on tobacco to 16 cents a pound the Treasury officials declared it would result in a serious falling off in the receipts. But the Treasury insisted on the reduction in spite of the Treasury opposition and, now, the Treasury officials with their accustomed effrontery are boasting of an increase of over \$10,000,000 in the internal revenue receipts.

The net ordinary expenditures of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1880, were \$267,642,000. This is an increase of \$955,000; but it is due to the unusually large amount of money \$56,777,000, paid out in pensions to Union

soldiers and their families. The amount is \$21,656,000 greater than that paid on the same account in 1879—and the fact proves that the patriotic claims of Union soldiers are quite as safe in the hands of a Democratic Congress as in the hands of a Republican Congress.

Another fact is to be remembered in this connection. It has been the settled policy of the Democratic majority in the House for five years to assume an annual increase in the revenue from both customs and internal excise, and to give the people the benefit of such increase by lightening the taxes to that amount. The Democratic policy does not contemplate that the expenses of the Government shall increase year by year also; on the contrary, it aims to cut down the expenses a little every year from the extravagant standard of the Grant Administration, until they shall be reduced to a strictly economical basis. When this policy was proposed five years ago, it met with fierce opposition from President Grant, the heads of the departments and all the Republican leaders in Congress. Mr. Garfield adhered to its demand and carried the point, and from that day the expenses of the Government have been steadily reduced. The War Department expenditures are \$3,000,000 less than they were in 1875, under Grant; the Navy Department are \$7,960,000 less; the Indian Bureau expenses are \$2,439,000 less, and the total expenses are \$5,000,000 less—and this, too, although in the meantime the pension payments are \$27,000,000 more than they were in 1875. Had the Democrats in Congress restricted the pension payments to what they were under Grant the reduction in the total expenditures, instead of being \$5,000,000, would be \$32,000,000.

And this Democratic policy of economy is not yet exhausted. The total revenue receipts for the late fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were \$323,527,000, and the total expenditures were \$267,642,000. Here is a surplus of nearly \$56,000,000, and the Democrats will take advantage of it at the next session of Congress to make still further reductions in taxes. They will endeavor to remove the salt duty, and those excise duties that have become so annoying; and in addition they will attempt to make a general reduction in those exorbitant tariff duties that are levied for the protection of certain manufactures in the East. In fact the policy of Democrats is to keep reducing taxes year by year, and thus give the people the benefit of the country's growth in wealth.

Some women are "born to blush unseen," at least they are never seen to blush—Woman's Journal.

Perhaps they associate with gentlemen.

Queen Vic. announces that ladies with nothing but a necklace on, above their waists, needn't come to her parties any more.—E.T.

We think it wrong to throat a woman that way and hit her below the belt.

## What an Accident Did.

It has discovered an absolute cure for all diseases of the Kidneys, which can now be found in DAY'S KIDNEY PAIN. Pain in the side, back and joints, high colored urine, with debility and emaciation, are symptoms of Kidney complaint. Now is the time to prevent suffering, and save money, by applying a DAY'S KIDNEY PAIN.

## WANTED!

Immediate applications for the position of Teacher of the Arcadia Public School. By order of the Board. JOHN H. DELANO, Clerk.

**BRUNE & TRAUBNIGHT,**  
**Merchant Tailors**  
Ready-Made Clothing,  
Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods,  
ETC., ETC.,  
Near the Depot,  
MIDDLEBROOK, MISSOURI.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.  
In the Circuit Court of Iron County, Mo., April Term, A. D. 1880—Tuesday, May 4th, 1880.

John L. Eldridge vs. Wesley Sisk, Burgess Sisk and Huld Sisk, and Elizabeth Sisk, now Simmons, and her husband, James A. Sisk, and Mary J. Sisk, now Brewer, and her husband, Joseph Sisk, and Sarah A. Sisk, Hiram A. R. Sisk, James Sisk, and Thomas J. Sisk.

[Partition.] NOW at this day comes the plaintiff, by his attorney, and shows to the satisfaction of the court that Sarah A. Sisk, one of the defendants to this action, is a non-resident of this State and cannot be summoned in this action by the ordinary process of law;

Whereupon, it is ordered by the court that publication be made notifying said defendant that an action has been commenced against her, with said other defendants in the circuit court of Iron county, State of Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a judgment and decree of partition among the parties hereto of the following described real estate, situate in Iron county, Mo., to wit:

The southwest quarter and lot number one of the northwest quarter of section one (1), in township thirty (30), north, of range three (3) east (except a schoolhouse

in the southwest corner of the southwest quarter aforesaid, of forty feet in width and sixty feet in length); and to obtain and enforce a lien for money paid for taxes against said property;

And unless she be and appear at the next term of said court, to be holden for the county of Iron, and State of Missouri, at the courthouse, in said county, on the fourth Monday in October next, 1880, and on or before the sixth day thereof, (if the term shall so long continue; and, if not, then before the end of the term), and plead, answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer thereof.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the *IRON COUNTY REGISTER*, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Iron, and State of Missouri, and this cause is continued.

A true copy:  
Attest with seal, this 13th day of August, 1880.  
JOS. HUFF, Clerk.

## ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court of Iron county, Mo., April Term, A. D. 1880—Thursday, April 29th, 1880.

Anselm Begley vs. George A. Fitch and George W. Snyder, late partners in trade, doing business under the firm name and style of Fitch, Snyder & Co.

[Attachment.] NOW at this day comes the plaintiff, by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant cannot be summoned in this action; it is ordered by the court that publication be made notifying the said defendants, that an action has been commenced against them, by petition and attachment, in the circuit court of Iron county, in the State of Missouri, founded on three certain promissory notes executed by Fitch, Snyder & Co.—one to F. R. Mayberry for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars, one to William Sebastian for the sum of fifty-one \$5-100 dollars, and one to William Sebastian for the sum of forty-eight dollars, and dated respectively October 25th, 1873; and which said notes are transferred to said plaintiff by endorsement;—that their property has been attached.

And that unless they be and appear at the next term of this court, to be holden at the courthouse in the city of Ironton, within and for the county of Iron, on the fourth Monday in October next, and on or before the sixth day thereof, (if the term shall so long continue; and, if not, then before the end of the term), judgment will be rendered against them and their property sold to satisfy the same.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the *IRON COUNTY REGISTER*, a weekly newspaper published in the county of Iron, State of Missouri, and this cause is continued.

A true copy from the record:  
Attest, with seal, this 17th day of August, 1880.

JOS. HUFF, Clerk.  
Iron county circuit court.

## ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court of Iron county, Mo., in vacation—August 17th, 1880: The State of Missouri at the relation, and to the use of James Buford, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Mo.,

Giacomo Bacigalupo, and all unknown interested parties.

[Action to Enforce Payment of Taxes.] Now at this day comes the plaintiff, James Buford, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, and files his petition and affidavit, setting forth, among other things, that the defendants are non-residents of the State of Missouri, and cannot be summoned in this action by the ordinary process of law; it is, therefore, ordered by the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Mo., in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendants, that an action has been commenced against them in the circuit court of said county, the object and general nature of which is to enforce the lien of the State of Missouri for back taxes for the years 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878, on the following real estate, situated in Iron county, Missouri, belonging to said defendants, to wit:

The south half of lot 1 of the northwest quarter, and lot 2 of the northwest quarter, in section 31, township 33, range one west;

(An itemized statement in the nature of a tax bill, showing the amounts of taxes now due on said real estate, for the years aforesaid, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$31.34 is filed with said petition, as provided by law.)

And unless they be and appear at the next term of said court, to be holden for the county of Iron, and State of Missouri, at the courthouse, in said county, on the 4th Monday in October next, 1880, and on or before the sixth day thereof, (if the term shall so long continue; and, if not, then before the end of the term), and plead, answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of said petition, and said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, interest and cost, be sold under a special fieri facias to be issued thereon.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the *IRON COUNTY REGISTER*, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Iron, and State of Missouri.

A true copy: JOS. HUFF, Clerk.

Attest, with seal, this 17th day of August, 1880.

JOS. HUFF, Clerk.  
Iron county circuit court.

## A Proclamation!

To the Citizens of the Twenty-Fourth Senatorial District—GREETING: WHEREAS, a vacancy exists in the office of State Senator from the Twenty-Fourth Senatorial District, caused by the death of J. B. Duchonquette;

Now, therefore, I, Jas. Buford, Sheriff of Iron county, do hereby give you notice according to law, that an election will be held on

Tuesday, the Second Day of November, A. D. 1880,

at the usual places of holding elections in your District, for the election of a State Senator to fill the vacancy aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this 12th day of August, 1880.

JAS. BUFORD, Sheriff  
Iron County, Mo.